

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.
For Vice-President,
ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio.
For Governor,
GEN. JOHN M. PALMER, of Sangamon county.
For Lieutenant Governor,
ANDREW J. BELL, of Peoria county.
For Secretary of State,
NEWELL D. RICKS, of Christian county.
For Auditor of Public Accounts,
ANDREW WELCH, of Kendall county.
For State Treasurer,
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Jr., of Cook county.
For Attorney General,
JACOB R. CRIGHTON, of Wayne county.

Democratic Congressional Convention.

The Democratic Convention for the Eighth Congressional District of Illinois is hereby called for August 14th, 1888, to be held at the La Salle County Court House in Ottawa, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the Eighth Congressional District in Congress, and also to select a candidate for the State Board of Equalization, and such other business as may come before the convention. The respective counties comprising the district are entitled to representation based on the vote cast for Cleveland and Hendricks in 1884, being one delegate for every 100 votes, and one for every fraction over 100.

La Salle county	18
Will	12
Grundey	12
De Page	4
Kendall	4
Total	50

By order of Eighth Congressional Committee, this 26th day of June, 1888. ALEX. VAUGHNEY, CHAIRMAN.
THOS. M. CROSTIN, Sec'y.

Current Events.

The storms of Sunday and Monday were particularly severe in the east, and by Wednesday the Monongahela river at Pittsburgh was a raging flood. The freshet is quite unprecedented, the water rising with a suddenness that took the river men entirely by surprise. As a consequence hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property in the way of lumber, coal-tipples, buildings on lowlands have been destroyed. It is estimated that on Thursday over three million dollars' worth of property was destroyed along that river.

The storms did also much damage in Illinois, not as much from floods as by throwing down the fields of nearly ripe oats and wheat. The losses in that form will be very great throughout almost the entire state.

And still they come. The manufacturers and dealers in cotton bagging have formed a combination to control the market and put up prices. There are thirteen establishments which furnish bagging to planters and packers to cover baled cotton, and they propose to regulate prices to suit themselves. These fellows are "protected" by a duty of 1 1/2 to 2 cents a pound.

Hon. Sam'l J. Randall, after eating very heartily and very rapidly of blackberries and ice cream on Tuesday, was taken with a severe attack of hemorrhage of the bowels on Wednesday morning—so severe that for a time on Wednesday his life was in very great danger. He is now, however, much better and on the way to recovery again.

The house continues its discussion of the tariff by section by section. The debate was enlivened by Cannon, who proposed a bounty to American sugar makers in exchange for free sugar. The difference is one in name only. It is even more objectionable because all the results of a sugar bounty have been to tax the country giving the bounty to give cheap sugar to some other country, as, for example: Germany, which for years by paying an export bounty to beet sugar makers has given England the cheapest sugar the world has ever seen, but has never succeeded, with all her bounty, in reducing the rate to home consumers to a price anywhere nearly as low as the same makers sell it in England. Mr. Cannon's scheme, happily, was not agreed to. It is a "catching" project though, and one day taxpayers will have to fight the idea as they are now fighting its alter ego—protectionism *per se*.

The republicans are growing uneasy in the subject of tariff legislation, and are preparing to "hedge" by presenting a bill of their own in the Senate to be passed as a substitute for the house bill, which will probably soon be sent to the former body. The committee, Allison, Aldrich and Hiseock, however, are said to be chiefly concerned with "how not to do it" rather than to offer any real reduction bill.

The Senate has passed a bill making changes in the Inter-State Commerce Law as follows: Requiring reductions in published rates, fares or charges to be made only after three days' previous public notice; prohibiting advances in joint rates, fares and charges, shown upon joint tariffs, except after ten days' notice to the commission; adding imprisonment to the penalty provided for a violation of the law as to unlawful discrimination in rates; making false billings, false classification, false weighing, etc., a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and imprisonment not exceeding two years for each offense; making the payment of any consideration to induce unjust discrimination a misdemeanor subject to a similar penalty.

It is stated that the Illinois canal schemes, Cullom's amendment to the river and harbor bill, will go through the house, and thus a beginning made for those great improvements.

Mr. Cox in the house on Thursday called attention to the necessity of correcting immigration abuses. There is unquestionably an abnormal immigration owing to the representations of parties interested here—railroads, land agents, employers of unskilled cheap labor, &c., so that the Italian immigration, *e. g.*, is coming here at the rate of 80,000 a year. In one month over 50,000 foreigners came here who did not know a word of our language. A resolution by Mr. Ford to appoint a special committee of immigration was adopted.

The house bill appropriating \$100,000 to continue sorghum sugar experiments was passed Monday.

of important mills have signed the scale, and resumed work. This action of the signing mills will sooner or later force those still holding out to resume work also. A few mills have tried the experiment of resuming work with non-union men, but are only partially successful.

A train south on the Va. Md. Railway on Thursday morning went through a trestle near Orange Court House, Va., falling fifteen feet and killing five persons instantly and injuring some 40 others.

Wm. M. Morrissey, a young attorney, of Syracuse, N. Y., with sporting proclivities, has disappeared, short \$35,000 in his accounts as administrator of an estate.

Terrific rainstorms are reported in New England on Wednesday night.

Owing to a sudden change of the wind to the northeast, the temperature fell from 84 degrees to 64 degrees in Chicago at just before noon Thursday in five minutes. A similar change was felt in this city later in the afternoon of the same day.

Alpena, Mich., which 14 years ago to a day was destroyed by fire, was on Thursday again laid in ashes, 14 blocks being destroyed, rendering 1,300 people homeless. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

There have been several more arrests of persons charged by the "Q" officials as connected with the dynamite plot to injure that company's property. Among others is Mr. Hoge, who is still at the head of the strike in Chicago, with headquarters at the Grand Pacific, and his secretary. Mr. Hoge is particularly charged with issuing a letter to the strikers advising them to take out "Q" engines and then disable them on the road. It has also been stated by the railroad officials that certain of the arrested men have made affidavits of confession, implicating several officers of the Brotherhood.

THE PITH OF IT.

The platforms of the republican and democratic parties boiled down is simply this comparison:

	Repub.	Dem.
Tax on Tobacco	Abolish.	Retain.
Tax on Alcohol	Red. of abot.	Retain.
Tax on raw materials	Retain.	Abolish.
Tax on necessities	Retain.	Abolish.
Tax on luxuries	Retain.	Abolish.
Object of the tax	Protection.	Revenue.
Expenditure	Liberal.	Economical.

Read it. Study it.

ARE THE FARMERS FOOLISH?

So evidently thinks the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, which, adopting the idea of the astute C. D. T., of the Ottawa *Republican*, maintains that the tariff of 20 cents on wheat is a genuine protection to the farmers of this country, because it prevents a heavy importation of wheat from "Manitoba, Canada and Nova Scotia," and to show how important this protection is, the *Inter Ocean* gives the production of wheat in certain counties in Kansas in 1879 and the amount of protection "enjoyed" by each, as follows:

Atchison, 362,078 bushels; protective duty on them, \$72,415.60.
Butler, 378,358 bushels; protective duty on them, \$75,671.60.
Doniphan, 518,140 bushels; protective duty on them, \$103,628.00.
Conley, 624,535 bushels; protective duty on them, \$124,907.00.
Sedgwick, 574,741 bushels; protective duty on them, \$114,948.20.

Is there in all Kansas, or in Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa, Illinois, or anywhere, a farmer so hopelessly demented as to imagine that he got a cent more a bushel for his wheat in 1879, or any year, on account of this 20 cent tariff? The exportable surplus of the Canada wheat crop, like that of the United States, depends on Liverpool for its price, where it all ultimately goes, and where alone the Manitoba or any other Canada wheat grower comes in competition with the wheat growers of the United States. If, therefore, the entire tariff on the importation of wheat from Canada was removed, the only effect would be to give the millers and the carrying trade of the U. S. an additional business to the extent of whatever importation might take place. The wheat growers of Manitoba, in that case, instead of submitting to the robbery of that hideous monopoly, the Canadian Pacific Railroad, to get their wheat to the sea coast, would send it to Minneapolis to be converted into flour, or to Chicago in bulk. American millers, shippers and dealers would have all the profit of handling it and taking it to the coast for shipment abroad. The tariff on wheat, therefore, while not working one cent's benefit to the American farmer, does work a serious annual loss to our millers, dealers and shippers.

Equally fraudulent and deceptive is the claim of the *Inter Ocean* that the farmers of Illinois profit by the tariff on oats, as it illustrates by the following crop figures of 1879:

La Salle County, 2,110,752 bushels; protective duty on crop \$211,075.20.
McLean County, 2,110,750 bushels; protective duty on crop, \$211,075.00.
Ogle County, 2,297,359 bushels; protective duty on crop, \$229,735.90.
Will County, 2,701,670 bushels; protective duty on crop, \$270,167.00.
Cook County, 2,233,053 bushels; protective duty on crop, \$223,305.30.

"Or over a million of dollars," claims the *Inter Ocean*, have the farmers of these five counties alone been benefited by the tariff on oats!"

The reports of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture for the last half dozen years show that the oat crop to the farmers of this state, year in and year out, has been a losing one—that the cost of preparing the ground, sowing, harvesting and threshing the crop has been greater in dollars and cents than the crop was worth in the market. Illinois, therefore, raises no mere oats than she needs for home consumption. What little her farmers send to market is distributed from Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis. Is any one fool enough to imagine that Canada, in the struggle with the rigors of her climate and desolating thistle, can raise oats so much cheaper that she can carry them a thousand miles to compete with the western farmers in the markets of Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis? If she can, let her do so! Illinois at least can swap agricultural implements, glass, beef, pork and mutton for her oats and make money by the operation.

And so with buckwheat, potatoes, flax

and hemp, the only other articles upon which congress, to tickle and delude the farmers, has thought it worth while to place a tariff. Is any farmer in Illinois, or the west anywhere, damped enough to imagine that he can ever be injured by competition with free Canadian buckwheat? As for potatoes, when the crop is good, they are always too low to bear transportation, and our farmers are glad to get 30 to 50 cents a bushel at home. When the crop is short and the price high, as during last season, it would have been a godsend to our farmers if Canadian competition had cut the figures down, as it cost them many thousands of dollars to get seed potatoes for this summer's planting. As for flax and hemp, few western farmers have been fools enough to engage in the cultivation of these, though goodness knows there has never been want of a high enough tariff to afford perfect security against outside competition.

No—this whole list of tariff taxes on foreign products of the farm is a delusion and fraud, concocted to blind the eyes of the farmer and keep him quiet under the mountain of taxation he is compelled to bear in return. For this sham exclusion of Canadian wheat, buckwheat and onions, he pays a tax on every article of clothing he wears, on every farm implement he uses, and 30 to 50 per cent on every dollar's worth of groceries he buys. The bed he sleeps on, the chair he sits on, the table he eats from, his every knife, fork, spoon and plate are taxed.

No wonder farm property is kept down. In 1860 the farmers owned half the property of the nation; in 1870 two-fifths, and in 1880 one-third. Meantime the aggregate of the property of the nation shows less than a proportionate increase to population. The effect of excessive tariff taxation has only been to transfer the wealth of the farmer to the cities, which have had boom after boom, while farm wealth has decayed. At present the hand of desolation lies most heavily on farm property in Pennsylvania, New York and New England, but it is rapidly moving westward, and the day is hastening on when in this country, as in Germany, Austria and Russia, the farmers will be little else than the serfs of the city money lords, by whom, in addition to tariff taxation, the rest of their earnings will be swallowed up to meet the interest on the mortgages by which all the farm property of the land by that time will be plastered over.

C. D. T., in the Ottawa *Republican* after a two-column splurge in reply to the FREE TRADER of the previous week, without squarely meeting a single point we had made, caps the climax of economic stupidity by trying to laugh at the idea that England, by annually importing \$400,000,000 more than she exports, is thereby the gainer. "Cannot," he exclaims, "the subject of trade balances be so implied by this journal as to convince England that her true policy is to import more, export less, and cease worrying about the American markets for her manufactured goods and wares?"

Well, no—we cannot undertake to convince England of that, for statesmen are not quite such hopeless idiots as to imagine, as our high protective advocates do, that to cripple her foreign trade by lessening her imports and thereby necessarily her exports the country can be a gainer. England comes to this country and buys \$160,000,000 worth of cotton, works it up in her mills, adds \$100,000,000 to its value, exports it to South America, Japan, &c., and brings home \$150,000,000 worth of coffee, tea, &c., being thus far \$150,000,000 ahead. She exchanges \$100,000,000 worth of tea and coffee for \$100,000,000 worth of American cotton and repeats the operation, gaining another \$150,000,000. And so, at the end of each year, by her trade, she manages to bring home, in net cash, or articles that add to her substantial wealth, \$400,000,000 more than she exported. See it?

Another illustration: Hugh Gillen annually exports \$100,000 in butter, eggs &c., or cash, to New York and lays it out in goods, which, on being imported to Ottawa are worth \$125,000, for which he sells them. Is Hugh Gillen idiot enough to imagine that he is driving a ruinous trade because his "imports" excel his "exports"? See it now? If you can't—go to Elgin—go to Elgin!

The columns of the *Republican* this week are loaded down with high protective tariff lumber, but the "piece" that takes the cake for ridiculously self-confuting logic is that signed by F. G. Allen. He parades a long array of figures to show that the democratic "tariff for revenue only" from 1847 to 1861 failed, during part of that time, to raise enough revenue to meet the necessary expenditures of the government. Well—the natural way to remedy that difficulty would have been to lay a tariff on a few more articles, or slightly to increase the percentage on the articles already taxed, but certainly not so as either to check imports or exports. All wrong, says Mr. Allen. The democrats should have stuck to the high protective tariff of 1842, ignorant of the fact that by tariff imports were so checked that in 1848 the income from customs fell off from \$18,187,600 for the previous year, to \$7,046,844! The tariff of 1842 was a strictly "protective" tariff, and under it both imports and exports fell off for the next five years full 40 per cent, and it was not until 1848, when the strictly "revenue tariff" of 1846 began to yield its fruits, that the imports and exports of the country showed a hearty increase, and the revenues of the government, in spite of the extra expenses of the Mexican war, began to come up to the expenditures. The idea of Mr. Allen is, that to increase revenue you must raise the tariff so high as to cripple trade and stop imports; the common sense idea is to increase revenue by leaving the

tariff protective or prohibitive (for the two mean the same thing) where protection is needed, to stimulate imports and trade by lowering the tariff on other articles, and if there is then too much revenue, remove the tariff entirely from raw materials in aid of our home industries, and that is exactly what the Mills bill is aiming to do.

From 1780 to 1790, a period of free trade England drained this country of \$52,372,875. The young republic couldn't maintain itself and adopted a tariff policy.

This is from the historian of the Streator *Free Press*, who two months ago was as vigorously shouting for tariff reform as he now is for "Tippecanoe and Free Whisky too." How he does like to go back to the grand-fathers and g-g-gr-fathers! But he really ought to be ashamed to cite the first tariff of 1789 as protective. It taxed less than 50 articles—all luxuries—less than 8 1/2 per cent on the average and none higher than 20 per cent. Now the taxes average 47 per cent—some articles nearly 200 per cent—and still the protectionists howl for more protection and are working to curse the country with free whisky in order to get it! The *Free Press* ought to make at least a respectable attempt to be consistent with itself.

COMING OVER IN DROVES.—A Princeton correspondent of the Chicago *Herald* (Ind.) states that Owen G. Lovejoy, son of Owen Lovejoy of anti-slavery fame, who has never hitherto voted a Democratic ticket, is now an open and avowed supporter of Cleveland on the Democratic revenue reform policy, and will take the stump in his behalf. It is even possible he will be the democratic nominee for congress in that district in opposition to Gen. Henderson.

The same correspondent states that there is a general stampede to the Democratic camp among the sturdy old anti-slavery families about Princeton, headed by Senator Whiting, the Lovejoys and Bryants, as there is among the old line abolitionists throughout the state, who entered the republican party to aid in the overthrow of slavery, but who now, disgusted with its high tariff policy, are going back to their first love, the old "Liberty Party" always having leaned strongly toward free trade in its platform declarations.

It is not our business to hold those up to public regard, who, though generally accounted public spirited men and women, are now standing in the way of the electric railway; but it is fair to say that the public spirited man is the man who makes some individual sacrifice himself, it necessary for the general welfare. He is not like Artemus Ward, who was perfectly willing to sacrifice all his wife's relations on the altar of his country. If the electric railway falls now, it will be because less than half a dozen men are perfectly willing the road should run by some other man's property but not along side their own. Mr. Evans is not begging right of way. He can go to one of several other places to-day where the right of way has been secured for him. Nine-tenths of the people of Ottawa want that road, which less than a dozen men and the County Board now stand in the way of; and they should bear in mind that if Mr. Evans falls now, Ottawa will be the laughing stock of the country; and that it will be ten years before another road is heard of for Ottawa.

While recognizing Democratic inability to acquire information, I think that the facts, &c., &c. If the FREE TRADER will get a little of the sand of prejudice out of its eyes it will perceive that the Democracy still have a monopoly of the campaign lie business.—F. G. Allen in *Republican*.

This is Mr. Allen's first campaign, we imagine. He is, at best, remarkably fresh, and will stand salting. At any rate, before this campaign is over, he will have learned that he can't convert democrats to cheap whisky and dear clothing by calling them ignoramus and by repeating the Pharisee in the temple act. Democrats are of course not too smart, but they are just smart enough and old enough to "get onto" that kind of freshness p. d. q. As for campaign lies, when Mr. A. gets down to business and defines the issue between the parties truthfully as one of high taxes as opposed to the democratic low taxes, it is time to stop to consider numerous other incidentals denominated campaign lies. A republican orator who would tell the exact truth, by accurately defining the real issue, would be read out of his party, not excepting Mr. Allen.

There is always two sides to a question, even the apparently inexplicable has its reasons and its wherefores. When it was definitely announced that the new electric street railway was to go down Clay St., and the gentlemen soliciting signers to the petition for the road approached Mr. W. C. Riale and others on that street, Mr. Riale and his neighbors refused to grant their request. For this action Mr. Riale has been by some hasty persons, threatened with a boycott. Mr. Riale believes, and perhaps not without some foundation that the intention of the railroad people was to go south on Fillmore St., to Illinois Av., but finding that the people on that street, above Clay, were adverse to it, selected Clay as their connecting link. Mr. Riale takes the ground that if the residents of Ill. Av. would not have it, it should not be "forced" upon him and his neighbors. He has always shown himself to be a public spirited gentleman and should be given the benefit of the doubt.

The Nation says that within twenty-four hours after the adoption of the Chicago platform, the democracy had the republican press and party throughout the country fighting on the defensive. Yes, and it will with them continue to be a defensive warfare till November.

BOARD BUSINESS.

The County Salons meet in Regular Session.—Henry Gunn re-elected Chairman.—An Objection to Ottawa's Four.

The regular summer meeting of the Board of Supervisors was called to order by Clerk John McKeon on Monday afternoon at two o'clock. All the members were in their seats, something unusual on a first day, and but for several new faces the board looked about as usual. Mr. McKeon called to order with a quick energetic call, and mentioned that the election of a chairman was about as imperative a matter as the board could well grasp as an initiatory move.

Mr. William H. McIntyre of Allen prodded his six feet of new business suit through the atmosphere and placed Mr. Henry Gunn in nomination, following this with a motion that the clerk be instructed to cast the ballot of the board for Mr. Gunn.

This motion carried without comment, and Mr. Gunn sent over to "Mitch's" for a box of XX's. They subsequently disappeared from the box.

Mr. Casper Fischer moved that a committee be appointed to look into the matter of Ottawa's claim to four supervisors, and, together with Messrs. Cullen and Norton, was appointed a member of the committee himself. Mr. Fischer lives in Mendota.

On motion of Mr. Eades, he, together with Messrs. Fischer and Lauber, were appointed a committee on resolutions of respect to the memory of the late H. M. Gallagher, of La Salle, for many years a member of the board. Adjourned until Tuesday at 9 a. m.

TUESDAY MORNING.

After the reading of the minutes of yesterday's session, the committee appointed to examine the claim of Ottawa to three assistant supervisors reported that they had investigated the matter and found the proceedings of the Town Board to have been legal and right, and that Ottawa was entitled to three assistants.

Mr. Spencer, of Rutland, introduced a resolution on stationery, to the effect that the stationery committee take the power of granting stationery contracts from the county officers, and making lists of all stationery used by the county officers, extend an invitation to all printing and supply houses in the State, allowing each to furnish a price list on all or any part of the work required. Also to let the publishing of the proceedings of the board to the lowest bidder among the four leading English papers of Ottawa, the *Free Trader*, *Republican*, *Times* and *Journal*. On motion of Mr. Dunaway it was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Fischer, McIntyre and Hickok.

The clerk announced the standing committees as follows:

Finance—Messrs. Maierhofer, Norton, Lukins, Cullen, McIntyre.

Court House and Jail—Thompson, Armstrong, Burke.

Public Buildings—Griffin, Hollecker, Westwood, Burkart, Spencer, E.

Equalization—Lands—McIntyre, Gransden, Maierhofer, Doyle, Trumbo, Hiltabrand, McGinnis, Lots—Jennings, Verner, Hickok, Stanford, Gurney, Armstrong, Shafer. Personal property—Fischer, Lauber, Wylie, Rowe, Dinsmore, Shawback, Ellsworth.

Abatement—Johnson, Jennings, Donlevy. Township Organization—Gransden, Hickok, Hollecker, Bowen, McGinnis.

Roads and Bridges—Burkart, Dresser, Fischer, Crook, Ellsworth, White, Spencer, E. Paupers—Gibbs, Dunaway, Shawback, Johnson, Wylie.

Miscellaneous Claims—Hickok, Donlevy, Rowe, Lauber, Stanford.

To settle with County Treasurer—Lukins, Gibbs, Spencer, C. E.

To settle with County Superintendent of Schools—Dresser, Dinsmore, Crook.

To settle with Sheriff—Norton, Hiltabrand, Thompson.

To settle with County Clerk and Recorder—Eades, Gurney, Verner.

To settle with clerk of Circuit and Probate Courts—Green, McLaughlan, Maierhofer.

Fees and Salaries—Norton, Lukins, Dresser, Eades, Green.

Coal and Gas—Doyle, Eades, White.

Mines and Mining—McLaughlan, Westwood, Shafer.

Judiciary—Cullen, Griffin, Hoberg.

To settle with State Charitable Institutions—Bowen, Hoberg, Duffy.

Stationery—Spencer, C. E., Dunaway, Trumbo.

The Streator Building and Loan Association presented a petition for an abatement of taxes, which was referred to the proper committee.

Mr. Cullen presented a resolution that the chairman of the board be authorized to grant the consent of the county for laying street railway tracks on Main, La Salle and Columbus streets, passing by the court house and jail. Referred.

Adjourned to 9 a. m. on Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Mr. Griffin said that the gutters around the court house square were causing considerable kicking among the citizens generally, but that they were graded according to grade of the streets and need not be changed.

Mr. Armstrong said that since the spring election there had been no committee on public buildings, and that he would be intensely tickled to receive information that would sustain the authority of the committee in making the several improvements about the court house without the authority of the board. (Mr. Armstrong referred to the repairing of the water pipes and the painting of the cornice.)

Mr. Griffin said that the cornice was rusting and the water pipes busted, and as the only way to save the property was to paint and repair them, the committee took it upon themselves to do the work.

Mr. Fischer admitted that the work had

been necessary but thought that the committee should not have done it without authority.

Mr. Gibbs introduced a resolution to place a gasoline machine in the county asylum, and Major Gibson explained the necessity of the action. "For several weeks," said the Major, "the county asylum has been lighted with lanterns and lamps, which are very dangerous indeed. The old gas machine has entirely given out and cannot be made to work. I have corresponded with the Matthew & Holt Gas Machine Co. and the Combination Gas Machine Co. as to sizes and prices, and have written to a number of institutions where one or the other machine used. From letters I have received I have ascertained that the Matthew & Holt machine is the best, and would recommend it. The cost of this machine to furnish one hundred lights, is \$475, and for seventy-five lights, \$420. The combination machine is a few dollars cheaper, but not near so good."

On motion of Mr. Norton the matter was referred to the Coal and Gas Committee.

Mr. Norton said that Mr. Fischer had written a resolution, but being too modest to present it himself, desired him (Norton) to read it to the board. It was:

Resolved, That Hon. Joseph Armstrong of this body, be constituted a gas machine to be used at the asylum, and be it further

Resolved, That W. H. Norton and said Armstrong act jointly as such gas machine. [Laughter.]

Mr. Rowe handed in a communication. It read:

Resolved, That the committee on Miscellaneous Claims be instructed not to audit any claims unless authorized by law.

Mr. McIntyre moved to lay the resolution on the table, and when it struck the cold boards, the silence in Mr. Rowe's vicinity could not have been cleft with a barrel stave.

A resolution from Mr. Eades, instructing the committee on State Charitable Institutions to investigate the cause of the refusal of those institutions to receive any more insane patients while many incurables are kept to the exclusion of those who might be relieved if they could enjoy the advantages, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Green presented a petition from the Highway Commissioners of the town of Dayton, asking that the county pay half the expense of a \$7,500 bridge over Indian Creek on the old state road to Somonauk. It was referred to the Road and Bridge Committee.

Mr. Griffin stated that the American Sewer Pipe Company, which he understood had a capital stock of \$1,000,000.00 had not room enough on the grounds which it had contracted for from the Fireproof Construction Co., and wished to rent ten acres of the land willed to the county by the late Wm. Reddick, to erect its buildings on, the lease to run for a term of years. This ten acres, or a great portion of it, is covered with the sand excavated from the bed of lock twelve, and was not arable, and while it is not worth anything for cultivation, besides the rental the county could reap quite a revenue in personal property taxes. The strip of ground desired would be about fifteen rods wide and one hundred rods long. If the factory could be built there, it would increase the value of the county's land, and the Rock Island R. R. Co. would build a bridge across the canal for the purpose of running switches into the yards.

On motion of Mr. Norton a committee of three, composed of Messrs. Norton, Hickok and McIntyre were appointed by the chair to investigate.

Adjourned to 9 a. m. Thursday.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Mr. Armstrong presented a resolution that the county agent be, and is hereby directed, to take charge of the Reddick lot in the Ottawa Avenue Cemetery and superintend any needed work or repairs thereon. This was adopted and does away with the special committee appointed for that purpose.

The petition of Hattie E. Burgham for an abatement of taxes was referred to the proper committee.

Mr. Guenther of Eagle, stated in a petition that his farm is overrun with Canada thistles, and asked the aid of the board in exterminating them. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Adjourned to Friday at nine a. m.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The committee on Public Buildings reported that the expense of fixing up the court house square, was \$3,600.29, including everything of cost, and the report was adopted.

The committee on judiciary reported favorable on the petition of the projectors of the Electric Street Railway to grant the right of way in front of the county's property.

Mr. Griffin said that he had not signed the report. He objected to its language and thought there should be some restriction placed upon the petitioners.

Mr. Norton objected to the county's taking any action on the report as he understood that a majority of the people of Ottawa did not want the road.

Mr. Fischer didn't want the road because the people didn't want it. He was not in favor of interference.

Mr. Cullen said that he did not think that the members of the board should antagonize every